The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1884—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SEA'S

OPEN

ALL DAY

THIS

Thursday

FOR

Three Reasons.

1. In accordance with Sea's annual custom, the POOR will be given Christmas dinners for themselves and children this (Christmas) morning from 9 to 11 o'clock at Sea's

Wabash-av. Bazaar.

2. As is our custom we will be glad to exchange any Holiday goods bought of us if returned this day.

3. What Christmas stock remains will be sold at any price you'll pay.

Notice to Employees.

Jaell

"HAINES"

UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES

HAINES BROS.,

Fifteenth, New York.

Haines & Whitney Company.

182 and 184 Wabash-av.,

CHICAGO.

OPEN ALL DAY

AND EVENING

XMAS DAY.

Gunther's Confectionery

C. IMPROVED MODE OF MOVING. T.

Co.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS.

Two-Thirds of the Letter in Which Gallagher Admitted He Was a Forger.

The Hearing of the Habeas Corpus Proceedings Set for Tuesday—Trying to Quash the Indictments.

Handcuffs Intended to Spend, but the Door Have Proved Too Of with Promise.

GALLAGHER'S LETTER.

In the course of the investigation made by the Citizens' Committee it came out that Gallagher had run away from Philadelphia, according to a detective who went there to find out the reason why. It was even hinted that Gallagher had issued money for the use of other people's names, but as many of the audience had been misled by such false reports to condemn friends or bring parties, they did not

Abraham Thompson Esq
Postal Telegraph Co
Phila Penn

Ale Thompson Esq

Dear Sir
I was forcibly by circumstances of which Jas will learn to make Child- left it families and almost broken hearted - but have made a resolution to go away and recover myself. You are in no way to blame by me - the Bank holding the notes of Conrad will have no suffer the loss - if Conrad should be asking a Charge of Forgery to be as charitable towards me as possible - no one will lose anything by me for in less than 6 months I will be able to come back to Phila and settle all obligations - I enclose Statement. Now you and I stand Knowing that by closing Conrad out at once you will not be the loser

York for South America on Saturday positively before Christ Mas - Ale I thank you from Gratitude I shall be able to help or do anything by reason of transpiring about this matter - I remained in Phila I would have been damned forever and thoroughly disgraced for that reason I take pattern this Course - think as charitably of me as possible and rest assured that I will arrange all things in 6 months.

Truly Yours in despair.

P. J. Gallagher

P J Gallagher
Abraham Thompson

I beg Transfer Justice on this note

Abraham Thompson

Phila Oct 22nd

$2250 Two Thousand two hundred and fifty Dollars

Four Months after date I promise to pay to the order of myself Two Hundred and Forty Dollars at Peoples Bank

Without defalcation Value received

P J Gallagher

Due Ex Act

SHARON'S MILLIONS.

The Last Suit They Must Be Involved with Sarah Althea Hill.

A Decision in the Celebrated Divorce Case in Favor of the Widow.

The Alleged Contract Held a Valid Marriage and Annulled the Will-Not Touching.

THE SHARON DIVORCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 24.—[Special.]—Judge Sullivan rendered a decision this morning in the Sharon divorce case, which for the last fifteen months has attracted much attention in this State and all over the country. The decision was received with interest, many of the friends and other prominent people, that of the Sharon family excepted, being present by invitation. Judge Sullivan read his decision in a clear, distinct voice, and Judge Brown took the notes mentally. Both Judges during many weeks days, Sharon and Hill under the appointment of the court, but counsel in an adjoining room, where the court overhears the reading of the decision, and in about half an hour sent to the court-house gossip workers. Judge Sullivan, who is of Irish birth, hardly of years old, began reading his decision shortly after 9, occupying for the most part a half to a half hour. The court room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the greatest interest seemed to be manifested in the case. After half an hour's reading it was evident that the case had gone against Sharon, and a look of astonishment soon seemed the room. Sharon's financial backer people, he ground indistinctly at Sharon, but the latter sat with downcast eyes, apparently unconscious of what was going on.

The Judge briefly reviewed the testimony, and decreed that marriage contract previous and legal; that later date of the decree of divorce from bonds was void; that a decree was granted to the plaintiff on the ground of willful desertion, and that she was entitled to a share of community property. The counsel evidently raised on the provisions of the decree. The Judge referring to the fact that understanding existed between Sharon and Hill as to the settlement of property, and according to that settlement Sharon was to have certain real estate in this city, the legal proceedings to be dismissed. The decree provides that Sharon shall pay a part of the counsel fees of Hill, and that Hill shall pay a part of the fees of Sharon's counsel. It also provides that Hill shall have the custody of the child, Dorothy, and that Sharon shall have the right to visit her at reasonable hours. Hill is given the right to occupy the residence on Powell street, and Sharon is to pay the taxes and insurance on the property. Hill is also given the right to occupy the residence on Geary street, and Sharon is to pay the taxes and insurance on the property. Hill is also given the right to occupy the residence on Geary street, and Sharon is to pay the taxes and insurance on the property. Hill is also given the right to occupy the residence on Geary street, and Sharon is to pay the taxes and insurance on the property.

Judge Sullivan's decision in connection with the decree of divorce, and the decree of divorce was granted.

The Judge then proceeded to the question of the validity of the marriage contract between Sharon and Hill. He said that the contract was void, and that the marriage was void. Judge Sullivan was of the opinion that Sharon had entered into the contract with the intention of getting the Hill property, and that Hill had entered into the contract with the intention of getting Sharon's money. The Judge then proceeded to read the contract, and commented on the various clauses

RAILROADS.

The Legality of Clutting Pool Rates About to Be Tested in the Courts.

A List of the Passengers of the Two Chicago and St. Louis Pool.

Iowa's Vote Against the Union Pacific—The Lake Shore and Michigan Central Pool Dividends.

Can the Trunk Lines Refuse to Interchange Business with Connections Supposed to Be Cutting the Rates?

The question whether the Eastern trunk lines can refuse to accept freight from to connections because the latter are supposed to be cutting the agreed rate seems to admit of no doubt in the courts. A search in any law library in Canada, Cincinnati or St. Louis followed (December 24) brought out before the United States Court at Toledo and secured an order requiring the Michigan Central to receive and forward freight delivered by it to the same terms that freight is received from other connecting lines, and of the latter by the Eastern trunk lines. Similar orders have been given by the U. S. Circuit Court at Cincinnati, by a progressive series of decisions, which have established a hearty week, and by the Supreme Court of Illinois in a case which arose in this city. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has been enjoined by the Supreme Court of Illinois from refusing to receive freight from the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has been enjoined by the Supreme Court of Missouri from refusing to receive freight from the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has been enjoined by the Supreme Court of Illinois from refusing to receive freight from the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has been enjoined by the Supreme Court of Illinois from refusing to receive freight from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has been enjoined by the Supreme Court of Illinois from refusing to receive freight from the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has been enjoined by the Supreme Court of Missouri from refusing to receive freight from the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy

The Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1891.

** Indian expedition is to start Dec. 15 for the Lingo.

Bullet queens at over the West have blocked the railroads.

S. B. [illegible], & Co., of Wheeling, W. Va., have failed, with $80,000 liabilities and $50,000 assets.

Josiah C. Eno, the Fulton-street Tuft tooth President, was a gold medal to a billiard tournament at St. Louis, Mo.

It is reported that the River and Harbor bill will be ready for the consideration of the House very soon after it reassembles.

Spindel, Pressler & Co., wholesale grocers, Boston, have failed, with $50,000 liabilities. The assets will more than cover this amount.

One hundred and seventy-five men are thrown out of employment by the failure of Wolff, Shelton & Co., pasteboard-boxmakers, of Newburg, N. Y.

A newspaper's telegraph syndicate with the Bismarck-Hankey cable interest at its head is said to have been formed to compete with the Western Union.

Evangelist Sankey entered the cantonment of Mme. Adam, the singer, at Villa d'Avray, a Paris fair suburb, and stole a quantity of valued souvenirs of her stage.

Democratic discomfiture in Tennessee are said to be aggravated since the election, and the rival factions of the party are quarreling more bitterly than ever.

The last day of the year the United States navy will be left without a dollar, Congress having failed to provide an appropriation for its support.

Justice Blatchford reserved his decision yesterday after hearing arguments in support of the motion to quash the indictments against the Sharkey gang.

A Boston woman proposes to start a fund with a subscription of $50,000, the income to be used annually for the care of the bank of children in the primary schools.

[illegible] Mr. Sandel, the House of Representatives yesterday concurred in the senatorial resolution of the Senate providing that a recess should begin yesterday and last until Jan. 5.

A bill to repay China the remainder of the Chinese indemnity fund, now in the possession of the State Department, was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday by the Foreign Affairs Committee.

An attempt is being made by the London Stock Exchange to suppress bucket-shops by refusing to supply its quotations except to members of the exchange, to banks, and to reputable newspapers.

Secretaries Tracy and Noble have been urged not to accept places in the Cabinet on the ground that their experience and ability will be useful to the House in support the Administration against the Republican majority.

Rates to Great Britain, Ireland, and France have been reduced by the Direct United States Cable Company and the French Cable Company to 40 cents per word to meet the cut made by the Mackay-Bennett (Commercial) Company.

The Washington Monument Committee has been informed by the Rev. John C. Wilmer that he will be unable to deliver the address which he has proposed Feb. 21. It has been suggested that either Senator Hoar or Gov. Long should read the oration.

A movement is said to be on foot among the Democrats to favor Congressman Randall's candidacy and to destroy him of the leadership in the House. This, it is thought, may account for his executive sentiment, on the supposition that he desires to strengthen himself.

William J. Gallagher, who is wanted in Philadelphia on a charge of forgery, was held yesterday by Judge Shiperd in $10,000 bail until Tuesday, when the application for a habeas corpus will be considered. Mrs. McDonald, also Colombo, and Charles Wesley were on the bond.

C. H. Rosenfield's dry-goods establishment at No. 120 State street, Chicago, was closed yesterday by the Sheriff, judgments having been entered against Mr. Rosenfield in the Superior Court aggregating over $50,000. The liabilities amount to $70,000, which it is thought will be covered by the assets.

The Chicago produce markets were dull and depressed yesterday, owing to the new Cincinnati of the holiday season. An unusual with Tuesday's pork closed 75@1 lower, corn a shade lower, oats to lower, wheat 1@1 higher, other cereals and kindred nearly, and lard easier.

Fire partially destroyed the Masonic Temple at Cincinnati yesterday, entailing a loss of $175,000. The temple cost $600,000, and though $75,000 was lost by the Scottish Rite fraternity, and $50,000 by J. H. Mills & Co., printers, to whom establishment is the principal owner of the building the fire started.

It is said that Count Taaffe, the Austrian Minister of the Interior, is chiefly engaged in the discovery and prosecution of Nihilists. He seems to see revolutionary mobby everywhere from Austrian springs up. The Minister is inundated with threatening letters, and never goes out without a guard. The prosecution of the Jews meanwhile goes on as fiercely as ever.

A verdict in favor of the plaintiff has been rendered in the suit of Bernd. Allen [illegible] against ex-Senator Sharon of California for divorce and division of property. The Judge held that under the laws of California the plaintiff was the legal wife of Sharon, and as such was entitled, on the ground of willful desertion, to a divorce and to division of community property. The decision has caused great surprise. Ex-Senator Sharon is reputed to be worth $15,000,000.

The late of William Fogarty, who has for years been Superintendent of Streets in this city, is an illustration of what Democrats have to expect from Mayor Harrison. Fogarty was one of the men who helped to swell Harrison's vote in the Fourth district so that he ran 2,000 ahead of Cleveland. Yet in spite of these labors, but for which Harrison would have been beaten out of sight in this county, and in spite of the further fact that Fogarty has been a competent and honest officer, when a ring of Aldermen want to the Mayor and insisted that he must be discharged the head of the City Government yielded to their dictation and dismissed the man who had faithfully supported him. This should serve as a lesson to Aldermen and back them that it takes everything to avoid the honest performance of duty and everything save true loyalty to the Mayor to be free from the gall of ignominious dismissal at the demand of an Aldermanic gang.

CHRISTMAS.

There is no need to go to song and story or letter to imagined visions for the beauties of Christmas. The real Christmas, that has already sung its way across Europe and America and is now being passed from one race lastly to another along the Christian fringe of Cairo and India, has attractions which the sweet fancy of poetic lastly could not embellish. The rude storm of the drear time which goes around the globe with the morrow every morning has been cut scripped today by the merry mood of Christmas bells, which have run before the regular humming pace on earth and good-will to men. The music which signalized the first Christmastide of Europe are renewed in the breach. The carols with which great and people rose at midnight to greet Christmas in the gathering holidays are about now with the lips that sang them. The "Domine hac [illegible]," boisterous anthemic in which our English ancestors gave Christmas their rude British welcomes, have echoed down to the midnight tubes. Christmas comes from the storm and Yuletide fire, and lends by fantasy into the bosom of the people.

"This is the day that is to ring out the old, ring in the new.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace;
Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Merry a Christmas will sweep the earth with its storm of hale while sun-old would grease its way along the "gravens of change," which will bring it to the perfect day when all life is unified. But it is the children's day, and it is the children who will ring down that peals of the "glorie sound." The burden we lay down they will take up. Their feet hands, their warm blood will make good the tasks at which we fail. The joyfulness and the trust with which they make this wintry day Summer are the pledge forms with which the world must be made over again. As we look upon them this morning we are dividing on an out of the far future the form of mankind in the hazy days merry sowing, when poverty, war, and plague shall have ceased to prey their ugly orthodox on our lives, and when all men shall keep heaven as these little ones.

LATEST BY TWELVE BIRDS.

The Senate which took fire in New York yesterday morning was a mere of flames before the fire department could reach it. Twelve hose lattes it was filled with a large and gay audience and it is evident from the rapidity with which the flames destroyed the building that most of the audience would have perished if the fire had taken place during a performance. When the fire was first discovered the stage was all ablaze, and although the fire-engines arrived in four minutes from the time the alarm was received the whole building by that time was on fire and flames were pouring out of the front into Broadway. The roof of the theatre fell in within twenty minutes, and all that the firemen could do was to save the adjoining property.

What the scene would have been had the fire taken place when the Senate was filled with people it is harrowing to imagine. The false stairs recently given to a small Oregon seaside hall produced a panic in which fourteen people were killed, and the horrors of the Brooklyn Rio of a few years ago have hardly yet been forgotten. That there is no loss of life by fire in America is really astonishing considering the character of most of them and the risks that are run by the public during every performance. The average life of a theatre is said by Capt. Shaw, Consulting Fire-Brigade Engineer in London, to be but twenty-three years, and he says that between 1861 and 1877 there have been 197 theatres totally destroyed, and that the law in this state has been thrown a pile. Nothing but the fortunate accident that most of them fire occur when the buildings are empty prevents not being continually filled with horror like those of Vienna and Brooklyn, for about one thing there is no doubt: Escape for the whole of an audience from the average theatre is impossible in case of fire.

Capt. Shaw, who writes to warn the people and the Government of London against the frightful conditions of their theatres, declares that an instance of the extinction of a fire that has once got under is a theatre is scarcely. The rapidity with which the average theatre becomes is astounding. They are a combination of the most highly inflammable substances. Even in an ordinary fire-proof theatre the danger is but little less than in others, because the burning of the scenery alone would soften the audience. In every case in which fire has place forty started in a theatre the result has been a complete turnout, and the time which the latter is less than fifteen minutes. Therefore, says Capt. Shaw, a theatre which cannot be cleared of people in three minutes is a nuisance. The account which his expert called from at this prime of the condition of the theatres in London is very alarming. The report which Capt. Shaw, the head of the London Fire Department, was instructed to make—after the loss of nearly 1,000 lives by the theatre fire in Vienna in 1881—showing the condition of the theatres in London, has never been made public. The result appears to be that the people of London are practically without the slightest protection from fire.

The condition of things in Chicago is very much better than this. The safety of our theatres has been publicly discussed. The theatres have been visited and reported upon by a competent committee of the Citizens' Association, and in many cases their recommendations have been carried out by the managers of our theatres. Public opinion has been active instead of being lethal, as in London, into false security, and in consequence our Chicago managers have found it profitable to take the public into their confidence and acquaint them thoroughly with the means provided for their protection. But there is one violation of the law and invasion of the rights of the public to which theatre managers still indulge themselves, and which should be peremptorily stopped. That is the use of chairs in the aisles. There is not a first-class theatre in Chicago, and with all the precautions that have been taken the safety of our audiences depends upon small inch. Chairs in the aisles are forbidden by law, their presence is one of panic in the would be murderous, and neither managers nor public should tolerate them.

"IMPERIAL FEDERATION."

Sir John Macdonald, the British Premier for Canada, is urging "imperial federation" upon the British Government as a substitute for reciprocity between Canada and the United States. This policy is in the line of Macdonald's antecedents. He is an old Family Tory in sentiment, doctrines as to grain antipathy to everything American, and would prefer to see Canada as a strictly British bank. But the British economists "at home" will probably have something to say about this, and the British manufacturers, merchants, and shipowners will use their powerful influence to defeat the Macdonald scheme.

"Imperial federation" is defined by one of its advocates and one of Macdonald's supporters as a "common union of the scattered empire and all the interests of the Empire, and the imposition of a tariff on the products of all nations which place a duty on British and colonial goods." That is a fair statement of the case. The question in England will be whether such a policy will pay, and the interests of Canada will receive only incidental and subordinate consideration.

A few figures will explain England's deep interest in this matter. The total English exports for 1890 were valued at about $1,100,000,000, including the exports of foreign and colonial products. This was based on the selling price in England. The prices actually received at the foreign ports where the goods were shipped in British vessels, after computing the profits of carrying and landing would increase the figure perhaps to $1,200,000,000, or perhaps more. The British imports for the same year were stated at about $1,400,000,000. This was based on the buying price in England, and would be reduced by the carrying charges and middle profits to $1,300,000,000 at the ports of purchase. The point is, that the annual charge of $600,000,000 to $700,000,000 for transporting, handling, and manufacturing both exports and imports is pocketed by the English business public with the entire carrying trade in their hands and the greater part of that done by other nations. To build up a tariff wall to shut off England and her dependencies from foreign markets would result in the serious crippling of this carrying trade. Is England ready to adopt that policy?

There is another way to look at the question. England today enjoys as a direct result of her free-trade system enormous advantages in every market in the world for the sale of her manufactured goods. The moment what a tariff system is instituted against foreign countries in favor of her colonial dependencies without including them advantages to large part.

Let us suppose that the British Government should levy a duty of 25 per cent on American cotton and American breadstuffs and goods in order to stimulate colonial production. The cost of manufacturing cotton goods in England would go up to nearly the same proportion. The increased cost of food by 25 per cent would necessitate a proportionate increase of wages, or the workingmen would starve. The increase of 25 per cent in the cost of raw material would necessitate a proportionate increase in the price of the manufactured goods, or the manufacturers would be forced into bankruptcy. But if the British manufacturers should be compelled to mark up prices 25, 50, 75, or even 5 per cent, it is impossible for a moment that they could retain their trade in China, Japan, and South America as against Austrians, Germans, and French competition. To the extent that foreign markets were cut off the profits of both manufacturing and carrying would be reduced. The ruling commercial spirit of the English people will take quick alarm at any such proposal.

The Canada statesmen like Sir John Macdonald will find it difficult to persuade the home statesmen that Canada can supply all the wheat Great Britain is buying from the United States, when in almost no seasons will corn exceed those of Minnesota and Dakota. The English manufacturer will not permit the politicians to imagine that goods made from India cotton can compete with goods made from American cotton. The British people understand that the cost of their foreign trade by reason of American ties to goods or artificial barriers will materially their commercial supremacy, and British statesmen have never yet had influence enough at home to get fair justice and much less any advantage at the expense of England.

Falling short of duty-taxed retaliation would inaugurate in Canada a movement for "imperial federation" to commercial the provinces together in favor of reciprocity with the United States. Most of the benefits of free trade between the country are Canada would be in favor of the latter. The Americans, with over 60,000,000 people, now about $30,000,000 quarterly of Canadian products—more than $1 per capita of $5 per family in all—and. The Canadians, numbering about 5,000,000 people, consume about as much commercial American products, or at the rate of nearly $15 per capita and $60 per family. The power to take away from Canada at will the bulk of the business because the vastly larger market enhances the market to the sale of their respective wares. The Canada protests would add to about the same amount to the United States when the Americans duty had been taken off which they bring now, for the price would still be regulated by the price of American goods of the same description. But the Canadians would receive for their products not in the United States the same prices those products command in the country, and the difference now made in favor of the customs revenue would go into the pockets of the sellers. The 50 millions of products which the Canadians now sell in this country only yield them 50 millions of dollars after paying the American duty, and the 50 millions of American goods which they purchase from us cost them 50 millions or more with the American tariff added. The result is that the Canadians are out of pocket over seventy millions a year as the result of their support of the Tory policy of Sir John Macdonald. Under reciprocity Canada would enjoy all the benefits which such purchases from us confer through the trade with all the other States, and she would continue to have the free use of the Great markets as now.

There these considerations of a merely pecuniary kind Sir John Macdonald's scheme of "imperial federation" will make any headway in other Canada or England, as it would speedily produce "imperial collection."

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

The prohibition laws of Kansas have been in operation since the spring of 1880. They were enacted upon the assurance of St. John and his backers that their effect would be to exclude saloons to the State, and the abolition of saloons would destroy the people who imbibe for the means of indulging their appetites for liquor, and thereby Kansas would become a total abstinence State in spite of the people who desired to drink liquor. If prohibition laws failed to abolish saloons the latter would fall out of the state St. John program. Let us see how the schemes of compulsory temperance actually worked in practice. The number of [illegible] saloons [illegible] to Kansas, before prohibition was put in force, for the license year 1880, ending April 30, was as follows, taken from the official reports:

[illegible]

For the license year 1891, since St. John's presidency have been in full force:

[illegible]

Among of saloons using in violation.... 60

These official figures constitute a damning commentary on the work of a statesman and his much followers. Instead of the saloons being abolished and wiped out, as claimed they would be by a system of [illegible] prohibitory enactments, they have actually increased 150 since St. Johnism went into effect, and as much larger to drunk in Kansas as ever. Suppose the people of Kansas had adopted the Illinois system, increasing the tax on saloons to a minimum of $1,000, with local option to all the counties and towns where prohibition sentiment was strong enough to carry or enforce it, the result would be that instead of the saloons in the State would be done out of existence, and that, too, the worst half, while the remainder would be orderly and decently kept, and the towns would derive a million dollars a year of revenue to lighten taxes and recompense the public, to some extent at least, for the evils growing out of indulgence of the appetites appetite for strong drink. Instead of [illegible] which would be enforced in all those parts of the State where public sentiment was strong enough to adopt it, and where a law was preferred any figure above $1,000 might be imposed. Compare these results with the total failure of the fanatic scheme.

THE OLD BUREAU TRICKS.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is doubtful apprehensive about the Virginia [illegible] county. We append the editorial paragraph in [illegible] in case of mind on this question:

The Cincinnati Enquirer is in ominous about the Virginia county though it is not conceded that it is doubtful. Democrats in the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...N INTELLIGENCE.

...ing Resolutions to Be Sent to the Irish Parliament by the Assemblies.

...ing the Bravery of the Police of Dublin—Tributes to Their Gallantry.

...e of Mitchel to Receive Official Pardon—Balfour's Sensational Statements.

SPECIAL CABLE LETTER.

...ublished yesterday, were ...ed in this connection. ...Dr. Robert ..., the Secretary of the Society of ..., who read a letter to ... from Mr. Balfour, ... Secretary for Scotland, ... regarding the business ... of Scotland. Mr. ... the objects of the ...

"I am sorry to say ... the Government ... to the Society ... Mr. Balfour ... Scotland, ... Scotland ... Scotland ... Scotland

AT WASHINGTON.

Suggestions that a Land Act Is Concealed in the Nicaragua Treaty.

The Navy Left to Shift for Itself After the First of January.

Bolted Lobbies Said Clearing Rooms to Their Claim—Congress Adjourns to Jan. 5.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—There are many surmises about the Nicaragua treaty. It now appears that the U. S. Pacific Railway Commission are promoted to put it in the hands of the private secretary of Gen. Cerda. The special commissioner also represents the treaty. There are suggestions that a land grab is concealed in some of the unexplained sections of the treaty. Discussion seems to have grown a necessity of some navigation of the San Juan River and Lake to the port of Ft. Rivas. It is provided in the treaty that "a body of territory one and one-half English miles in width," connecting the whole length of the canal shall be "set aside for the free and exclusive use by the concerning parties." This land is to be sold for to the United States, for the same sum to be done by the United States, "without expense to the Government of Nicaragua." The private holding to the Government of lands have been very thickly fenced, and some of the provisions do not seem to be harmonious, but the long and short of the matter appears to be that the entire duty accompanying the canal is to be bought by the country for a sum fixed by a Board of Commissioners or a Claims Commission, composed of other parties hereto have been selected by the two governments, or representatives of the two governments. Under these articles the United States would have between the San Juan River, and shipping on most favorable terms with the Pacific. It would also have a duty-free port at the Atlantic terminus of the canal, and a half duty port at the Pacific terminus. It would also have the right to land troops at any point on the line of the canal, and to transport troops and munitions of war over the canal. It is thought by the country to a man fixed by a Board of Commissioners or a Claims Commission, composed of other parties hereto have been chosen heretofore have been an establishment of our interests in the canal

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Charles Woods, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and S. S. Brown, Milwaukee, are at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bliss have returned from their residence city and are stopping at the Palmer House.

J. B. Manning, Fort Dodge; W. G. Brown, Corning, Ia.; C. B. Gilbert, St. Paul, and L. W. Squair, Kingston, Ill. T., are at the Palmer.

Capt. C. C. C. Carr, Fort Custer, U. S. A., is visiting his parents at his old Fraternity Co. lodgings. The Captain is home from Custer Aces, en route for Washington.

Ex-Congressman J. A. Cutchinghaus, Piqua, O.; Wilson Sunderland, Shreveport, La.; C. S. Robinson, Denver; D. S. Cox, Toronto; and C. C. Cox, Montreal, are at the Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

G. W. Dalton, manager of the Western Union, was presented by the employés of the company with a fine writing-desk and book-case yesterday.

J. Van Allen, and P. C. Hopper who escaped death in a saloon fray Tuesday night, were arraigned before Justice Morrison yesterday. The survivor of the deceased—who had no connection with the previous knife conspiracy—was discharged.

Mr. Sunderland, the Superintendent of the Board of Trade weighing-scale, was yesterday presented with a purse containing about $50 in each of gold by the boys who check the trades before the scales.

It was stated the other day in an interview with the agent of a Central South American that very large sum of a hundred seventy-five dollars would be sent home. The correct figures are two and a hundred.

Art Studies Sketch by Van Trompe (pronounced Van Trompe) for Master Bros. was accepted by the Art Institute as a contribution to the fine arts. Mr. Van Trompe is known here as a painter as to his fine art, particularly, and of course, took at the above during the day.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society acknowledges additional contributions to Sunday last, Brockport & Chatham, $50; C. B. Smith, Union Hotel, Dutch Chicago Lodge, $10; Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, $500; Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, $500; Chicago & Pacific Railroad, $500; Chicago & Alton Railroad, $500; Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, $500; Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, $500; Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, $500

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MILWAUKEE.

MINNEAPOLIS.

DULUTH.

DETROIT.

CLEVELAND.

BUFFALO.

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